from the estimate of 400 millions in his earlier Lectures to 310,000,000, and that as it is likely to decrease further during the next few years an estimate of 300 millions will suffice as a basis for discussing the problem of clothing!

Dr. Sun then discusses the Chinese silk industry, for the decline of which he blames Foreigners. Though he complains that Japan has outdistanced China in the quality and volume of her silk exports, the export of silk from China, thus depriving her people of its use, is represented as a form of Foreign economic oppression. After stressing the necessity of improved methods of sericulture the Lecturer turns to hemp. Here, and also in the case of the cotton industry the same reason is given for the decline in China's production. Dr. Sun complains of the Tariff treatment of Foreign cotton and cotton goods, and especially of their immunity from likin imposts which native manufactured piecegoods were required to pay at every barrier. (Surely a Chinese, not a Foreign form of "oppression/') In spite of the development of Chinese cotton-mills during the great war, to supply the home market, they failed to prosper when that conflict ended.

This leads to a dissertation on the "unequal Treaties" and the advocacy of a protective Tariff against Foreign merchandise. The Treaties in question must be abolished, and China

must take
back the Customs, which is administered
by Foreign-
ers. After a brief reference to the wool
industry—
in the course of which Dr. Sun makes
the absurd
statement that "the quality of
Chinese wool is
superior to that of Foreign wool"
(though it is of